

## **REMARKS**

### **Claim Rejections**

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Morlion et al. Claims 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morlion et al in view of Chiou.

### **Drawings**

It is noted that the Examiner has accepted the drawings as originally filed with this application.

### **Amendments to Specification**

Applicant has amended the specification as noted above to cure obvious grammatical and idiomatic inaccuracies and to provide antecedent basis for the cable having a plurality of grounding lines, as illustrated in the figures as originally filed with this application. No "new matter" has been added to the original disclosure by the foregoing amendments to the specification.

### **New Claims**

By this Amendment, Applicant has canceled claims 1-11 and has added new claims 12-22 to this application. It is believed that the new claims specifically set forth each element of Applicant's invention in full compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112, and define subject matter that is patentably distinguishable over the cited prior art, taken individually or in combination.

The primary reference to Morlion et al. teaches a connector having a housing (3), signal contact members (4), and a ground plate having a U-shaped edge part (6) and contact springs (7) located on an exterior of the housing, and a clamp ring (9) connected to a shielding of a cable.

Morlion et al. do not teach a plurality of grounding terminal inserted into the housing; nor do Morlion et al. teach each of the plurality of transmitting units having one of the plurality of grounding lines located on each of two opposing sides thereof.

It is axiomatic in U.S. patent law that, in order for a reference to anticipate a claimed structure, it must clearly disclose each and every feature of the claimed structure. Applicant submits that it is abundantly clear, as discussed above, that Morlion et al. do not disclose each and every feature of Applicant's new claims and, therefore, could not possibly anticipate these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102. Absent a specific showing of these features, Morlion et al. cannot be said to anticipate any of Applicant's new claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

The secondary reference to Chiou teaches a cable connector having a first shield (1), a second shield (4) having a V-shaped cover (43) with two elongated projecting ribs (431), a housing (2), and terminals (3) with solder tails (32) connected to a cable.

Chiou does not teach a plurality of grounding terminal inserted into the housing; nor does Chiou teach each of the plurality of transmitting units having one of the plurality of grounding lines located on each of two opposing sides thereof.

Even if the teachings of Morlion et al. and Chiou were combined, as suggested by the Examiner, the resultant combination does not suggest: a plurality of grounding terminal inserted into the housing; nor does the combination suggest each of the plurality of transmitting units having one of the plurality of grounding lines located on each of two opposing sides thereof.

It is a basic principle of U.S. patent law that it is improper to arbitrarily pick and choose prior art patents and combine selected portions of the selected patents on the basis of Applicant's disclosure to create a hypothetical combination which allegedly renders a claim obvious, unless there is some direction in the selected prior art patents to combine the selected teachings in a manner so as to negate the patentability of the claimed subject matter. This principle was enunciated over 40 years ago by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in In re Rothermel and Waddell, 125 USPQ 328 (CCPA 1960) wherein the court stated, at page 331:

The examiner and the board in rejecting the appealed claims did so by what appears to us to be a piecemeal reconstruction of the prior art patents in the light of appellants' disclosure. ... It is easy now to attribute to this prior art the knowledge which was first made available by appellants and then to assume that

it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art to make these suggested reconstructions. While such a reconstruction of the art may be an alluring way to rationalize a rejection of the claims, it is not the type of rejection which the statute authorizes.

The same conclusion was later reached by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Orthopedic Equipment Company Inc. v. United States, 217 USPQ 193 (Fed.Cir. 1983). In that decision, the court stated, at page 199:

As has been previously explained, the available art shows each of the elements of the claims in suit. Armed with this information, would it then be non-obvious to this person of ordinary skill in the art to coordinate these elements in the same manner as the claims in suit? The difficulty which attaches to all honest attempts to answer this question can be attributed to the strong temptation to rely on hindsight while undertaking this evaluation. It is wrong to use the patent in suit as a guide through the maze of prior art references, combining the right references in the right way so as to achieve the result of the claims in suit. Monday morning quarterbacking is quite improper when resolving the question of non-obviousness in a court of law.

In In re Geiger, 2 USPQ2d, 1276 (Fed.Cir. 1987) the court stated, at page 1278:

We agree with appellant that the PTO has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching suggestion or incentive supporting the combination.

Applicant submits that there is not the slightest suggestion in either Morlion et al. or Chiou that their respective teachings may be combined as suggested by the Examiner. Case law is clear that, absent any such teaching or suggestion in the prior art, such a combination cannot be made under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Neither Morlion et al. nor Chiou disclose, or suggest a modification of their specifically disclosed structures that would lead one having ordinary skill in the art to arrive at Applicant's claimed structure. Applicant hereby respectfully submits that no combination of the cited prior art renders obvious Applicant's new claims.


**Summary**

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant submits that this application is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested. Should any points remain in issue, which the Examiner feels could best be resolved by either a personal or a telephone interview, it is urged that Applicant's local attorney be contacted at the exchange listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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By:

  
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